THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1801.

London Offices of THE SUR,

diff of Street,

All communications should be addressed to FRARE
N. WHITE, the Birand, London, W. C. The Remedy for Extravagant Appro

priation Bills. The Hon. JOSEPH D. BAYERS of Texas, the first of the Democratic members of the Appropriations Committee in the last House of Representatives, suggests that there ought to be an expenditure committee of not less than fifteen members. This committee should investigate the expenditures in the departments, and would, in Mr. SATERS'S opinion, "furnish the House with such information and advice as would lead to a very great reduction of expenditure and a shorough reform in the administration of

the public service." The intention of Mr. SAYERS is admirable, but we do not think highly of the remedy which he proposes. There are eight stand-ing House committees on expenditures already and they amount to nothing, and if made over into one committee they would amount to no more. They would be conaldered as an impertinence by the great committees, and their investigations, if they made any, and their advice, if they gave

any, would be thrown away.

The real remedy is to restore all the appropriation bills to the Committee on Appropriations, so that one set of men may be responsible for all the bills. The Forty-sixth Congress committed a serious error in withdrawing from the Appropriations Committee the Agricultural bill and the River and Harbor bill. The tariff-smashing enemies of BAMUEL J. RANDALL in the Forty-ninth Congress threw still wider open the gates of extravagance. The Army bill, the Naval bill, the Diplomatic and Consular bill, the Post Office bill, the Indian bill, were taken away from the Appropriation Committee and submitted to their respective committees. Each of these committees seeks to magnify its importance. None of them is anxious or has any reason to be anxious to make a record for economy. The result of the division of the appropriation bills and of the responsibility for them is that since the new system was adopted the appropriation bills have increased from one hundred to

four hundred per cent. The Committee on Appropriations ought to have charge of all the appropriation bills. There are too many big heads and big ambitions among Congressmen to make a return to the old and right system probable, but in a Democratic Congress there ought to be a little of the spirit of Sam Randall, If there isn't the fear of being kicked out for extravagance will be the best committee on

#### The Power to Appoint the New Judges.

There is reason to believe that President HARRISON entertains the opinion that he possesses the power to fill the new offices just created without calling the Senate together to confirm his appointments, under his constitutional authority "to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session." The supposition that such is his view is founded upon an opinion written by the Attorney-General, Mr. W. H. H. MIL-LER, March 20, 1889. The President had asked the Attorney-General whether when a vacancy in an office occurred during a session of the Senate, which was not filled until the recess of the Senate, he had the power to fill it during the recess by a temporary appointment and commission. To this quesdon Mr. MILLER responded in the affirmative, and then went on to say:

"You also suggest the question whether when a new affice had been created by act of Congress and existed during the session of the Seuste, which had not been filled before the close of the session, you have the power during a recess to fill such office. "The word 'wacancy' in the Constitution refers to

of which there is no incumbent. It is used without limitation as to how the vacancy comes to exist. The vacancy may have occurred by death, resignation, emoval or any other cause, but, regardless of the sause or manner of the existence of the vacancy, the power is the same. In the case submitted, the law has created the office. The office, therefore, exists. There is no incumbent. There is therefore a vacancy, and the case comes under the power to fill vacancies."

The present contingency in regard to the nine new Circuit Judgeships is precisely the same as that contemplated by the President's suggestion to the Attorney-General. These new offices were created by an act of Congress which was approved March 8, 1891. and therefore they existed during the session of the Senate, which continued a day longer, and they were not filled before the close of the session. We have already cited several authorities

much more distinguished than Attorney-General MILLER, who are dead wrong if Mr MILLER is right. To these we may add Mr. THOMAS M. COOLEY of Michigan, long a Judge of the Supreme Court in that State and now at the head of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and one of the most eminent constitutional lawyers in the country. In his admirable manual on the general principles of constitutional law in the United States, Judge Cooker. citing the third clause of the second section of Article II. of the Constitution, relating to the President's power to fill vacancles that may happen during the recess of the Senate, says in a note: "A newly ereated office which has never been filled is not a case of vacancy within the meaning of this provision." Furthermore, he cites in support of this proposition McChart's treatise on the American Law of Elections. The author of this work was the late GEORGE W. MCCRABY, a distinguished Western lawyer, who was at one time Secretary of War, and afterward Circuit Judge of the

United States for the Eighth Circuit. On a question of constitutional law we shall accept the opinion of JOSEPH STORY, ROGER B. TANEY, JOHN YOUNG MASON. THOMAS M. COOLEY, and GEORGE W. MC-CRARY in preference to that of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MILLER.

## A Trotting Horse Bureau.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature by Mr. JOHN C. REELER of the Second Assembly district of St. Lawrence county. providing for the establishment of a State Bureau to make and maintain a record of all blooded trotting stock in the State. There is to be a Chief Registrar of this Bureau who is to receive \$5,000 a year, an Assistant Registrar whose compensation is to be \$3,500, and a clerk who is to receive \$1,500 a

The introduction of this measure is a fresh manifestation of the prevailing tendency to establish all sorts of State Boards and Commissions. We have already noticed the proposition to create a State Board of Embalmers, another of veterinary surgeons, and a third to select text books for the common schools and supervise their publica-But Mr. KEELEB's bill deals with a new subject matter; that is to say, answered Mr. Elden, "his face turning the intervention of the State as a ashy white, and closing his teeth with

supervisor of the registry of the finer kinds of domestic animals. Of course, the idea is opposed to all Democratic principles; out then Mr. KERLER is a Republican. If the Legislature, however, decides to tax the people at all for the purpose of maintaining a State register of stock, there is no good reason why it should stop at trotting horses. The idea is capable of a much

more extensive application.

For example, we might have these bureaus in addition to the State Bureau for the registry of blooded trotting stock: A State Bureau for the registry of Jersey

A State Bureau for the registry of Berkshire swine: A State Bureau for the registry of thor-

oughbred dogs;
A State Bureau for the registry of thoroughbred poultry; and so on,

Unless the Legislature is prepared to sanction the establishment of these and like bureaus, to be supported at the public expense, it had better throw out Mr. KHELER's bill. The raisers of cattle and swine and dogs and poultry have just as good claims to legislative action in their behalf as can be urged on the part of the breeders or owners of trotting horses.

But under no circumstances should any one of these bureau schemes receive a single Democratic vote.

#### The Alliance Man Loosed.

The Hon. P. P. ELDER, Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives, is even more vigorous as a presiding officer than the Hen. T. B. REED. Last Tuesday afternoon he introduced a bill, suspended the rules, placed it on third reading, suspended the rules a second time, put the bill upon its final passage, cut off debate, and passed his bill. It was warm work. Judge THEoposius Borkin of the Thirty-second judicial district is a particular enemy of the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas, and its members aver that he ought to be driven out of office. They say that impeachment is too good for him. On Tuesday the Legislative Appropriation bill was returned to the House with a Senate amendment providing for an appropriation to pay for the expense of Judge Borkin's impeachment. Up rose DUNCAN (pronounced DUNKIN) of Pumpkin, a famous personage in the House, and began a speech more foreible than pertinent:

"If I was starting out on a career of crime, the fire step I would take would be to join the Republican party, and If I was to be questioned at all for my acts. I would want to be investigated by this House. Why, when that superannuated, incompetent, puritanical preacher, who is unworthily superintending the blind asylum, was under investigation, every eld preacher and Republican bebbed uplikes jumping jacks in his defence. When the old blue laws of Connectiout were in force that would fine a man for kinsing his wife on Sunday and Bugging her on Monday, his methode might have done; but in this day and age of the world it is a dastardly shame to allow him to deny these children, excluded by the had of Gon from the nights and scenes of the world, all the pleasures of social intercourse. He treats them like con-victs, yet he is exonerated by this House."

Here some finical member raised the point of order that DUNKIN of Punkin wasn't talking to the question. "I was just getting to that," answered the Punkin patriot. "I want to draw an analogy. And now when another drunken galoot is brought before this House for investigation, it looks as though he would receive the same treatment by this House. If JUDAS ISCARIOT, who with a kiss betrayed the Lord of Glory, or JACK the Ripper were before the House for investigation they would go out with a character furnished to order as white as washed lamb's wool. I am opposed to appropriating this money to be used by the Senate in whitewashing this disreputable Judge."

The remarks of Mr. DUNKIN created a sensation, as they always do. Speaker ELDER denounced the appropriation and the Senate for making it. Mr. HOLLENBECK of the Ways and Means Committee guaranteed that not a dollar of the money should be spent if the bill was passed. He had a way out, he said. So the bill was passed, and Mr. HOLLENBECK brought forward his way out, a concurrent resolution providing for the removal of Judge BOTKIN from office. BROWN of Harvey, Republican, talked for fifteen on, when Mr. HOLLENBECK obligingly withdrew it., Then Speaker Elden called the Rev. Mr. MATCH-ETT. Speaker pro tem. to the chair, and introduced a bill to abolish Judge BOTKIN's district. This bill was read a first time and then on Mr. ELDER's motion the rules were suspended and it was read a second time. Then he had the rules auspended again, and the bill was put upon its final passage. Mr. HEBER, Republican, vainly reminded the House that the accused Judge had had no opportunity to put in his defence. Mr. SHATON, Republican, hit the Alliance some hard whacks. He said that the Alliance was trying to revenge itself upon Borkin because he had "pronounced unclean the unholy fact whereby a secret society sought to rule a State and at the same time to repudiate its just debts." Mr. SEATON assailed the "Danites" of the Alliance, and produced this specimen of Atchi-

"The time has come when Americans should cry out against the eathbound anarchism that has obtained control of this House. The Speaker of this House, who is the leader and master of these man, who are seemingly proud of the emblume of degradation they wear upon their cost collars; these assessins of character, whose work is se congenial to them, would now, in a cowardly manner, destroy a district because, jackal like, they fare not attack the man. They leve blood, and yet they now fear to taste it; they have prepared the feast in the impeachment proceedings, and its very richness appairs them, and even their strained stem-achersject the feed; and new the leader, the Speaker of the House, is leading them to a more mild diet, the sholishment of Borkis's district. They believe him dead, but, cowards as they all are, they fear the cold stare of a supposed corpse and fee blindly from it."

At the conclusion of Mr. SEATON's speech

a baker's dozen of members hopped up and howled for the floor. The Rev. Mr. MATCHwrr's pro tem. Speaker's eye naturally rested upon Mr. ELDER. That worthy an nounced that he was going to close the de-bete and have a vote taken. Then there was shricking of many protesting voices. Brown of Harvey, famous for his so and far-carrying voice, made himself heard through all the uproar. He shouted that everybody had the right to speak upon the bill, and denounced the tyrannical proceedings of Speaker ELDER. " I will not submit to such a tyrannical gag," cried the mightylunged Brown. "You'll have to," answered the Speaker. "Great God!" shouted Brown, "has it come to pass that brute strength will thus boldly override all decency and justice?" The Speaker pro tem. tried to make Brown shut up, and finally sent the Sergeant-at-Arms to him. The Sergeantat-Arms "approached BROWN on a run, and, placing his hand against Brown's breast, pushed him down in his seat, amid the cheers of the Alliance brethren." Various members jumped up with points of order. and were promptly put down by Mr. ELDER, whose rulings were repeated by the doctle Rev. Mr. MATCHETT, Speaker pro tem. Mr. ELDER calmly remarked that he had no wish to obstruct the course of argument, but really the time of the House was too valuable to be wasted, and he must press for a vote. "Is it fair?" yelled PEARSON of Allen, boiling with excitement. "I don't care anything at all about the fairness," answered Mr. Elden, "bis face turning

a snap." Then everybody got up and tried to get the floer.

The Rev. Mr. MATCHETT smote the desk with angry gavel in vain. Through the clamor could be heard the plasterloosing voice of BROWN of Harvey, still raising points of order which Mr. MATCH-ETT declined to see. Harm of Meade appealed against MATCHETT'S decision, and of course was beaten. Whereupon he shouted: "I think it is time for the Republicans to go home." Speaker ELDER said to the members about him: "We've got to choke down the damned fools, right or wrong. We have the power, and they have no business here. They can leave if they want to." But he consented to divide the twenty minutes which he had for closing the debate. Mr. Ricz attacked the bill on the ground of its injustice. Mr. WEBER defended it because it offered the simplest and most charitable way of getting rid of an objectionable Judge. If there was any injustice, the people would see that it was righted by the election of Judge Borkin to some honorable post. The bill was passed, 67 to 80, the Democrats and Republicans voting against it and the Alliance voting for it almost unanimously. The Republicans assert that under the Kansas Constitution 83 votes were necessary to pass the bill. It takes a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to establish a judicial district, and they aver that the same vote is requi-site to abolish a judicial district. But whether this is true or not, what does it matter to the redoubtable Speaker ELDER? He "has got to choke down the damned lools, right or wrong."

### A New Question of Veracity.

We think that the Hon. HENRY WATTERson will now be justified in giving to the public the letter which he says he wrote to Mr. CLEVELAND a year or more ago, and which was even more pertinent or impertinent, according to the point of view, than the renowned epistle which the same author composed for the benefit of Gov. HILL.

A reporter who went to see Mr. CLEVE-LAND on Monday about this unpublished letter reports the ex-President as saying that "he did not remember the receipt of such a letter from Mr. WATTERSON, nor his answer to it. It would be necessary for him to look up the letters and make himself aware of their contents before he decided to make them public."

The world knows Mr. CLEVELAND's habit of denying positive statements attributed to him by truthful reporters, when such statements threaten to become politically or personally inconvenient, but perhaps in this case the reporter took the precaution to get the words in Mr. CLEVELAND's own handwriting, over his own name and countersigned by Mr. FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON OF some other unimpeachable attestant.

Is Mr. CLEVELAND's reported affirmation that he does not remember receiving or replying to the WATTERSON letter credible for single instant? According to the Colonel's declaration from under the bed clothes to a Tribune reporter, the document was fit to make a brand mark as of red-hot fron upon any living politician's memory. Everybody knows the sensation produced by Col. WAT-TEBSON's epistolary style, even when exhibited in the comparatively mild and respectfulletter to HILL. No statesman who had received that letter could ever forget its circumstances. And yet the Colonel says-and he always tells the truth-that " if that letter was impertinent. I had written one a year before to Mr. CLEVELAND that was far more impertinent, only instead of Mr. CLEVELAND's taking it as Mr. HILL did, he replied in a spirit of cordinlity and acquiescence. I haven't spoken of that since," adds Col. WATTERSON, "partly from sentiment. But I should have no hesitation in publishing it if Mr. CLEVELAND would permit it. It is true that Mr. CLEVELAND asked my advice and Governor HILL didn't."

Now Mr. CLEVELAND pretends that after asking the distinguished journalist's advice, and receiving from him an admonitory letter beside which, for vigorous, uncompromising Anglo-Saxon pertinence or impertia schoolgiri's scrawled note to a chum, and after replying to the same in a spirit of cordiality and acquiescence, the whole incident has escaped his memory. Nonsense! If the Colonel's letter was what he describes it to be, Mr. CLEVELAND would remember every word and punctuation mark of it to the last day of his life.

Mr. CLEVELAND'S contemptuous statement to the reporter, therefore, is not only ridiculously incredible, but also disrespectful to Col. WATTERSON. Practically it impugns the versoity of the brilliant and sensitive Kentuckian, and insults him on a point dear to his bonor and legitimate pride, namely, his power to produce with his everready pen a lively impression upon the slow

est and stolldest minds. We should say that Col. WATTERSON is relieved from any obligation he might otherwise recognise, and that he is warranted in publishing the letter without awaiting Mr. CLEVELAND'S pleasure.

# John M. Palmer.

After more than one hundred and fifty ballots, the Illinois Legislature has chosen JOHN MCCAULEY PALMER as Senator of the United States to succeed Mr. FARWELL The term for which Gen. PALMER is elected began one week ago yesterday.

This popular and widely known representative of Western Democracy is in the prime of his life, so far as concerns intellectua vigor, political enterprise, and the capacity for public usefulness. His manhood's experience goes back to the time of ANDREW JACKSON. He will be an interesting and aggressive figure in the rapidly increasing Democratic minority in the Senate. His vote counts only one, but in some respects his presence is worth half a dozen feebler

hearts and weaker spirits. A great many Western Democrate, notable among whom is Major Jowes of St. Louis, look upon Gen. PALMER as an available candidate for the party in the year 1892; and to his hundreds of thousands of admirers and friends the election of the vet eran to the Senate will make March 11 a

rainbow day. Another cloud has arisen upon the Alliance horizon, in the shape of threatened revelations regarding one of its most conspicuous states men, Speaker Elder of the Kansas Lagisin ture. An independent faction of the Alliance has already appeared there, and it is they who promise to make it warm for Speaker ELDER by revealing him as the Don Juan of the prairies. The Alliance man, Mr. SCHRADER, who thinks that ELDER is guilty, also thinks that unless such a man is cast out. the third party movement is doomed.

The Legislature of the State of Washington has decided that devotion to the ting as a Judge in the Superior Court. Judge Morris B. Sacras was accused of various departures from the accepted standard of judicial rectitude, fare playing being one, and estimony on both sides was heard by the Leg islature. Counsel for the prosecution said in the summing up that the charges other than gambling had not been proved, while the charge of gambling had not been denied by

the defence. The question was, he said: "Is a Judge who gambles a fit person to admin-

ster laws?" The resolution to remove Judge Sacus from office required for its adoption the votes of three-fourths of the members of each branch of the Legislature, the two Houses voting separately. In the House it got this number of votes and two to spare. But the Senata's vote was a tie, so Judge Sacra will continue to seek recreation from the wear and tear of the beach by bucking the tiger or keeping case. secording to his inclination.

The Baltimore Sam's political observer in New York reports to his journal that though Lieut-Gov. Jones "may not get the nomina-tion for Governor, he is going to know the reason why and make all the trouble he can.' The only reason for Gen. Jones's failure to receive the nomination will be that he can't get votes enough in the Convention. But why should he be so intent upon making trouble? And, if he makes trouble, will it be from smarting under a supposition of injustice done to him or from pure cussedness and love of ructions? Who knows best about the sort of a man Gov. Jones is at bottom? The more the public know at present about him the better.

Why should Alderman Rocke try to rob his colleagues of one of the truly noblest habits of the Aldermanic career? Hitherto the badges that have come to be worn so proudly upon the breasts of city officials have been acquired in the Aldermen's case through the gratitude of their constituents or the plethora of their own pockets. There is no law forbidding an Alderman to wear a badge. but up to now, to their honor be it said, no Alderman has ever availed himself of this privilege at the public expense. Alderman Rocke proposes that hereafter the city shall buy its Aldermens' badges, at twenty dollars aplece to start with, although for this twenty dollars, instead of badges, they might get three or four new bate.

The other Aldermen will maintain their well-

eserved reputation for not buying badges with public money by equelching Alderman ROCHE's resolution. Then they can make him happy by repairing the neglect of his constituents with a subscription for a twentydollar badge.

In Georgia, a few days ago, a twenty-fivepound wildcat whipped a seventy-pound dog. in breed half bull and half bloodhound. As seventy is to twenty-five, so, nearly, is the effi-cacy of a fighting pound of wildcat to that of a fighting pound of mixed buildog and blood-

The answer affords a basis of comparison for determining what is meant when it is said of a spunky woman that she could whip her weight in wildcats. Taking 125 pounds as the weight of the average apunky woman, the expression means that she could whip five ma-

The Adventists have taken the Pitcairn Islanders by storm, and all the adults, over eighty in number, who inhabit the little rock. have embraced the Adventist faith. The isolated position of these interesting people now and then subjects them to inconveniences, as when the supply of cloth gives out owing to unusual delay in the appearance of a vessel. Another disadvantage now appears, for very likely they will not hear of the end of all things terrestrial for mouths after the great event is advertised to occur.

#### A "REFORM CLUB" CANVASS. Attempt to Reconstruct a Cleveland Ma-

chine in New York. HERRIMER. March 11.-That monumental humbug among political organizations, the Reform Club, has an emissary at work on a canvass of the State. His name is B. W. Holt and he halls from 52 William street, the head-Demogracy and Demogratic candidates. He is collecting names and information about Democrats, ostensibly as an aid to the establishment of a system of circulating tariff reform literature. All factions of Democrats are ap-

pealed to. The nature of the inquiries of Canvasser Holt indicate that he is to try to build up some sort of a Cleveland machine in this State.

Here is the schedule of the information he is collecting, the last question being sufficient to indicate the purpose of it all:

Indicate the purpose of it all:

Names—Democratic County Committee, both officers
and members.

One hundred names of prominent men throughout
the county, distributed prorate as to size and population, with information concerning them on the followins points. Fost Office address.

Occupation.
Standing : whether moderately reod or excellent).
Standing : whether moderately reod or excellent).
What solitical office held, if any.
Whether active in politics.
Whether they favor Cleveland or Hill in 1892.

## The counties of Herkimer, Schoharle, Greene, and Columbia have thus far been visited.

Cannon Calls It His Tombetone. From the New Haven Register.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Ex-Congressman annon visited the supervising architect's Cannon visited the supervising architect's office yesterday in connection with a new public building which he secured for the city of his own residence. Danville, Ill.

"Make it a good one," said Uncle Joseph, "and make it out of marble. It is my political tembstone, and I want it to be something choice."

What Senator Stewart Saw in the Force From the Ban Francisco Be "I have simply labored to discharge my duties as I nderstand them, and it is gratifying to know that good

people approve of my ceurse. In my estimation the sountry has escaped a great danger by the defeat of the Elections bill. Its passage would have been the commencement of the end of local self-government. If he State cannot conduct its own elections honestly. the United States cannot accomplish that desirable re-sult. On the contrary, whenever the central Govern-ment takes control of the local elections a menarchy will be established."

They Couless They Don't Understand It. From Harper's Weskly.

Evidence that Mr. Cleveland was not the representa tive of Democracy would undoubtedly seem to them [the Mugwampe] to show that the triumph of Democracy. as they understand it. was postpened.

One View of a Situation.

From the Post-Express.
It is said that Mr. Hill doesn't want to guit the office of Governor for fear that the Executive mansion at Al-cany would be christened the "freight house."

Speaker Elder's Freedom of Expression

From the Atchion Globe,

Rocaker Eider of the Kanase Legislature was in a bad
humer the other morning, and, looking around for the
chaplain, who usually opens the sessions with prayer,
he said: "Where is that — preacher!"

A Nut for Sir John to Crock. From the Globe-Democrat.
The United States may not annex Canada in the near

ture, but it is annexing tons of thousands of Cana-ARE STORY YOUR. The Sunday Sun. The Rev. M. J. Supuce, in the Sector Aspertizer.

The Sunday paper is a wonder. For 5 cents yes get as much and as valuable reading matter as is contained in a \$1.00 book. But you are not obliged to read what you do not want; read that which is of value to you.

Campliments to the Fifty-frot Congress. From the Portland Oregonian. This is growing to be a great and expensive country.

What Shakespeare Really Said. To the Editor of The Sch...Sir! In to-day's issue your Washington correspondent says that Ingelia is now a more "looker on in Vanice." Mr. William Shakespears, Gent., says "looker-on in Vienna."

An Eminently Hafe Opinion. Prime He Wilmington Messenger.

Prime Jerome Napoleon's physicians say that his death is only a question of time.

The View Cut Of.

Brown—Do you know Lord Houghton by sight ? Robinson—Nd. early by feeling; it was very feggy when I was introduced to him in London. Pretty Doggy. The spitzdog has a bushy tail, And the ceachdog's runs to spots; The pugdog's looks like a protect But the women love him lets.

THE CONNECTICUT DEADLOCK. A Republican Proposition Providing For

HARTPORD, March 11.—The House met this morning, but no action was taken looking to the solution of the Gubernatorial problem. At noon a recess was taken until 1½ P. M., and, in the meantime, the Republicans held their sec-ond caucus of the day, and finally agreed on an amended form of what has been popularly known as the "Judson proposition." as a pos-sible way out of the present Gubernatorial contest. The proposition was the work of several of the leading Republicans, and the vote

in caucus was a unanimous one.

The bill was presented to the House this afternoon by the Judiciary Committee. It is made applicable to the present case. It provides that any person voted for for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, &c., may bring his petition to any Judge of the Superior Court, alleg-ing all the facts upon which such claim is founded, which shall be served upon the party against whom such claim is made, and shall be made returnable to such Judge within ffteen days after the passage of this act, and such Judge shall immediately hear and determine such petition, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court. If the Judge finds that no person received a majority, and that the petition er is one of the two who received the highest number of votes so cast and if he shall find that any ballots were illegally cast or rejected he shall render judgment in accordance therewith and shall return said judgment to the Scoretary of State within three days, if no appeal is taken. In case appeal is taken to the Bupreme Court within two days, the Chief Justice shall at once call a special term. The judgment shall be filed in the office of the Secretary anall cause it to be laid before the General Assembly. If the General Assembly is not in session, the Person administering the office of Governor shall forthwith convene the General Assembly. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly. Whenever such hearing is had and any correction of the returns of the presiding officer is made by the Judge, before taking action relative to the election of any persons to the offices of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, to direct the Secretary under the provisions of the Constitution, to correct the returns of the presiding officers in accordance with the final judgment and finding of auch Judge of the Superior Court.

The bill was read twice and made the special order for to-morrow. The House then took a recess until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Gov. Bulkeley to-day appointed Friday. March 27, Fast Day. such Judge shall immediately hear and determine such petition, subject to appeal to the

#### NEWS FROM PEKING.

The Casewich's Visit - Railrad Notes. PERING, Jan. 18.—The Russians have changed their programme for the Czarewich's visit. The arrangement now is that he will not come to Peking at all, but stop at Chefoo, and this relieves the Chinese Government of a serious embarrasament. The Viceroy, Li, will go to Chefoo with the northern fleet to represent the Emperor, and will send two war ships to Hong Kong to meet the Czarewich there and escort him north. Every respect known to Chinese etiquette will be shown to the royal visitor, and he will testify his appreciation of it by presenting to the Viceroy a decoration sent by the Czur. The death of the Seventh Prince, father of the Emperor, will not suspend public business nor interfere with the audience for the foreign Ministers, as the Emperor retires for only eleven days. The situation was an unusual eleven days. The situation was an unusual one, and but for the address of the Empress dowager might have given ries to serious emberrassment. Under the dispositions suggested there will be no official mourning outside of the imperial class in the Forbidden City.

The beventh Prince was really a victim to the ignorance of Chinese doctors and their prejudice against foreign medicines. Had they been willing to call in one of the foreign physicians from Tien-Tsin, or even to permit him to prescribe the result would doubtless have been entirely different. At least so everybody believes here.

prescribe, the result would doubtless have been entirely different. At least so everybody believes here.

The extension of the Kaiping Railway toward Manchuria, via Shan-hai-kwan, seems to have been definitively decided upon, but it will, of course, not be built for many years unless the imperial Government can borrow the money with which to pay the bill. It is estimated that it will cost about 30,000,000 tasis of silver, for which negotiations are now pending with a French syndicate, and also with the Hoog Kong and Shanghai Biank. So far no result has been reached except that the lenders have seriously embarrassed and annoyed each other. A loan for 7,000,000 tasis, which was proposed in Berlin some months ago has fallen through because the contracting parties could not agree about details. The incredulous here incline to the opinion that the present larger loan will meet with the same fate.

The great need of this empire is the reform of its fiscal system, and also of its general administration, but how or when that is to come no one here cares to prophesy.

# ELEVEN GUNS NOT ENOUGH.

Two More Should be Had for Good Mann San Francisco, March 11.-Eleven guns at the Mare Island Navy Yard have raised a greater racket on the Pacific coast than has heretofore been known in times of peace. The guns were fired when Acting Rear Admiral Brown, in charge of the Charleston, the flagship of the Pacific squadron, returned from taking King Kalakaua's remains to Honolulu. Rear Admiral Brown, upon reaching the Mare Island yard, ran up the flag which corresponds to the rank of the commandant of the ward. Rear Admiral Benham, and fired thirteen guns, the proper salute to his brother official. To his surprise and chagrin, however, the flag of a Commodore and eleven guns, the salute for that rank, were received in reply. This would have been well enough when Acting Rear Admiral Brown was holding that interior position, but his appointment to the temporary duties of the higher office carried with it a claim to honors and courtesies of that rank which include the holsting of its flag and the sainte of thirteen guns, which he had previously delivered to Rear Admiral Benham.

The alleged breach of nava citiquette caused great astonishment among the officers of the Charleston, who left almost as much hurt as their commander did. Acting hear Admiral Brown determined to have the matter set right at once, and wrote to Beoretary Trace, detailing the entire circumstance. In reply the Secretary communicated with Hear Admiral Benham, announcing that Acting Rear Admiral Brown was entitled to all the honors of the rank he held, of which very important fact Rear Admiral Brown has received a copy of this letter, and if its provisions are not observed in the future the warmest kind of trouble may be looked for. for that rank, were received in reply. This

## New York State Naval Reserve.

ALBANT, March 11.-The Naval Reserve Association of the State of New York was incorporated to-day and its certificate filed with the organization and equipment of a State naval militia and a national naval sessive. The trustees for the first year are: Herbert L. Satteries. Edwin C. Weeks. Wm. Whitlock, F. W. Weeks, W. H. Noarrand, W. Butler Dunoan, Jr., S. Dana Greene, W. C. Brown, Theo, C. Zerega, E. B. Renwick, J. W. Miller, and Aaron Vanderbilt.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The old Latin quarter in Paris is blooming out with new and modern buildings that promise to make it rival any ether portion of Paria Two South American impresarios. Chacchi and Ducci, have effered Patti \$150,000 and expenses for a

Ducci, have effered Fatti \$150,000 and expenses for a tear of twenty night in South America.

The Constantineple dockers have formed a union established a picketing system, and threaten violence to other Turks who will not join the union.

The covert cost is going out in London in favor of a "iong, leosa, single breasted garment, which looks like an old-fashioned elster," with the smallest of lapels.

This form of marriage announcement is reported from Faris: "Maken — a "hop-fame diverses on M — a "hop-Faris: "Madam —, femme divorcée du M. —, a l'hon neur de vous faire part de son mariage avec M. —," At the opening of the new works at Ochta, near Rt. Petersburg, for the manufacture of smokeless pow-der, the pricet blessed the machinery before it began to

M. Damoiseau has invented a camera to take page ramic views. It is made to turn on its axis so truly that the picture on the entire strip of sensitive paper is said to be perfectly clear in its details.

By way of diversion a distinguished hostess of London gave a dinner to a number of bachelora, with ladies dressed as maid servants to wait on them. Another dinner is expected soon, the women to dine and

> An Infant's Observation. My father is the queerest freak
> I've seen in my short life.
> He smears with seaponds all his cheek
> And wipes it with a knife.

be waited on by gentlemen attired as footmen.

True to His Reputation. From Brocking Life, Abe (Dakota belle expatiating on her travels)—Yes, everything is so used. He.—How did the Cathedral of Cologne impress you? Bae—Oh, of course, that was too sweet for anything. A SCHEME FOR CONSOLIDATION.

The Pederal Cinb's Proposition to Unite with the Republican Cinb.

The scheme of consolidating the Republican and Federal clubs into one organization, which is now being considered by a committee of five from each club, came directly, it was learned yesterday, from the gentlemen who founded the Federal Club with the sole idea of dominating Republican politics in the Twenty-first district. In order to earry out this idea the members consisted almost entirely of residents of the district, and the rooms of the club were the scenes of many plots that were hatched for the downfall of Republicans who believed in running the district machine in accordance with orders received from men

who knew something about politics.

The first open effort of the club to get conbeat William Leary for the Chairmanship of the district organization. This effort failed. Other attempts of a less open character to run the machine were equally unsuccessful, and then the club began to decline. Many men joined it, for this was an easy and inexpensive act, as no initiation fee was charged. The dues were \$20 a year, and some of the members didn't pay and remained in the club, while others didn't pay and resigned. The few that paid became discouraged, and so the political enthusiasm of the original imembers declined, until to-day the total membership is only 108, and there is a big placard posted conspicuously on the outer wall of the club that the building is to let.

The committee of the club that is trying to effect a consolidation with the Republican Club is composed of William H. Arnoux, the President; James H. Phipps, Richard J. Lewis, William b. Murphy, and Edward F. Brown. The kiepublican Club committee consists of William Brookfield, the President; James A. Blanchard, William Leary, I. C. Ashley, and C. H. Donison. The idea of the Federal Club committee is that the 108 lonesome members of their club should be taken into the Republican Club without being required to pay any initiation fee, and here is where the difficulty lies. The kiepublican Club committee have failed to see what benefit their club would derive in taking in the Federal Club on these terms.

Mr. Blanchard, who is the Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that the Republican Club without being required to pay any initiation fee, and here is where the difficulty lies. The liesu of their club would derive in taking in the Federal Club committee have not a fact that the Republican Club was anxious to increase its membership in order to add it in purchasing a piot of land and in execting a new club house. "The idea of consolidation," he replied. "did not originate in the Republican Club, and we are now considering the proposition. Of course, we are anxious to strengtien our organization by enrolling as members as many goo beat William Leary for the Chairmanship of the district organization. This effort failed.

# MANHATTAN CLUB POLITICS.

It is Denied That They Involve Tammany Politics Despite Such Charges.

The efforts of certain members of the Manhattan Club, at every annual election, to imbue the proceedings with a factional tinge were deplored yesterday by conservative pillars of the club. For several years the wail has gone up that Tammany has tried to capture a majority in the Board of Governors, and at the same time elect a President in full sympathy with the chieftains who manage the great Fourteenth street Wigwam. The trouble all along, it was said yesterday, has come directly from the course of C. C. Baldwin, Jehn Hone, Jr., and Frank Pendleton, who are Hone, Jr., and Frank Pendleton, who are backed up by James O'Brien, and all of whom wish to advance certain politico-social enda. Members of the club not members of Tammany say that the fight this year hinges mainly on the fact that a \$1,500 room had been set aside by Mr. Baidwin and his fellow governors for the use of Secretary David B. Gilbert. The club rents its rooms, and here is the Secretary occupying one of the best rooms free. Only in England, they say, does the Secretary of a club enjoy such a gratuity. The complaint is that Mr. Gilbert, being a member of the club and its Secretary, should pay his bills for room rent as other members do.

"The only suggestion of politics," said a member, and he is not a member of Tammany. Thas come from the Baidwin faction. As a matter of fact there is no politics in the trouble. Not a candidate on the Belmont ticket belongs to Tammany. No. no; this yearly how that Tammany is trying to control the club and its management is becoming tiresome. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. O'Brien must find some other plea to keep their side in office."

### WOMAN'S BATTLE IN CALIFORNIA. She Passes Her Suffrage Bill Through the

SACRAMENTO. March 4.—The short-haired champions of female suffrage, who have haunted the halls of legislation for weeks, were wrought up to the extreme pitch of suspense to day when Mctowan, the youthful Senator from Humboldt, voiced their aspirations in the crowded Senate. A fringe of ironjawed females decorated the red plush armichairs around the Senate chamber, while the generalissime of the forces, a pretty matron is a black slik dress and crimson shaw, circulated among the lawmakers entreating, protesting, and arguing for votes.

W. H. Williams, a Democratic Senator from San Francisco, led the opposition to the female suffragiste, and drew the Constitution of the State as the deadly weapon with which to beat thom back.

The scowls that were levelled at the baldspot Prom the San Francisco Chronicle.

State as the deadly weapon with which to beat them back.

The scowls that were levelled at the bald spot on the back of Senator Williams's head, for he never delened to lace the advocates of female suffrage, were in marked contrast to the glances of delight that beamed on the ited Woods Senator as he rose with his face courteously turned toward the lobby.

Finding the constitutional objection not as potent as he expected, Williams dwalt upon the protests of prominent women in the East against the enfranchisement of their sex. He read a long petition presented to the Legislature of Indiana by the representative women of that State, protesting against their sex.

against the entranchisement of their sex. He read a long petition presented to the Legislature of Indiana by the representative women of that State, protesting against their admission to the political arena and declaring that the domestic circle was their proper sphere.

The roll was called on the passage of the bill, Campbell of Vallejo explained bis vote, His explanation was a column long, and boiled down it was that the good wives and mothers of the State could be better trusted to vote than the enfranchised male voters of the community. He voted aye.

McComas of Los Angeles abouted: "Aye, thank God!" and the ladies burst their mittens in applauding.

Meade voted no and made a memorable apeech. No other lawmaker had the fortistide to explain his vote, and amid painful silence the roll-call was announced—Ayes. 20: nays, 17. The bill was deleated unless one more vote, giving it the constitutional majority of twenty-one, could be secured.

"Call the roll of the absentees!" shouted the young Napoleon of female emancipation frem the redwoods. The only absence within reach was Senator Seawell of Mendodino. The fringe of prehistoric belies on the back seats smilled their sweetest on the grave law-maker as he rose slowly, with a grim smile under his heavy moustache. "I vote no." said he slowly and emphatically, and with a glance of shameless defiance at the quivering mass of femininity, he sat down.

In this frightful dilemma Broderick, the young and good-looking Senator from San Francisco, proved the saylor of struggling woman. Broderick rose and changed his vote from no to aye, thus giving the bill the constitutional majority and passing it. Everett changed his vote for the purpose of reconsideration and so did Hamill, who gave notice eftination is not aye thus say the uthalf fought.

The female suffrage relief corps, which has had headouariers in one of the first floor rantiors rooms of the Capitol for weeks, held a camp fire to-night, and over the well-seasoned teamp fire to-night, and over the well-seasoned tea

The Banner Hatr-grower-Miss Philpott.

The Ramer Matr-grower-Miss Philpets. From the Richment Duputes.

The longest suit of hair in the world is perhaps that which grows on the head of Miss Assnath Philipett of Gainesville, Texas, hers railing on the ground when she stands nearly four feet, and measuring in all ten feet and seven inches. Miss Philipett is a slight delicate woman approaching middle age, and regards her magnificent tresses as rather a nuisance, complaining that their weight actually drains her strength. The present growth is of the past seven years, as in 1855 her head was shaved during a peell of brain fever. It is necessary to her health to cut out large quantities of hair every lew months, and this she has a regular sale for from some large wig manufactory in the East, which pays her well for it, as its fineness and sliky gloss is exceptional, being of a much admired red-gold tint.

#### Intended to Fall Only on the Just. From the M. Louis Republic.

From the M. Louis Results.

A rain of the most diminutive area on record fell in bt. Louis yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock. It occurred in front of the Laclede Hotel on Chestnut street, and, while barely covering the width of the street, only extended in length from the west side of the Laclede entrance to the Hurst Holel entrance, a distance of about 100 feet. For about two minutes the rain poured within this area and flushed the gutters, but outside this space the stones of the sidewalk were perfectly dry.

Cupid's Average Score From Brookiyn Life.
Whom Cupid hits with feathered dars
lie quick renays with kisses.
And, diever marksman though he is,
Use half his she'ts are Nieses. THE TROUBLESOME WIRES.

Mayor Grant Threatens a Crusade Age ul Poles on Both Sides of the Stree

The Subway Commissioners resolved re-cently that in streets where there are no sub-ways the companies owning wires must string them on one side of the street only, and that failure to observe this order would be followed by a summary removal of the poles on one side of the street. The Commissioners were notified at their meeting yesterday that 141st street, were occupied by poles owned by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies. Efforts to induce these companies to unite and use only one side of the street have

resulted in failure.

Mayor Grant asked Engineer Kearney why his orders in reference to the poles on one side of the street had not been carried out. Mr. Kearney replied that the original owners of the Postal Telegraph plant had secured an in-

Kearney replied that the original owners of the Postal Telegraph plant had secured an injunction from the United States Circuit Court restraining the present lessees of the property from making any chapges in the property from making any chapter and we can cut down the poles and wires.

Air. Kearney replied that certain law points should be considered.

"I don't care anything about law points restreted the Mayor, hotly. "Just notify these companies that unless all their poles and wires are on one side of the street within a week i'll have them cut down."

Mr. Kearney reported that serveral of the electric lighting companies want subways in streets which have recently been repayed.

"The companies should have asked for them last year," replied the Mayor. The streets shan't be touched now. They had chance enough to make application for subways, and their failure to do so won't prevent the removal of all poles and overhead wires on June 1."

President Lauterbach of the Subway Company reported that last year his company built over pixty-rix miles of subways, of which less than five miles are now in use. Several representatives of electric companies explained that it was impossible to make connections, because Public Works Commissioner Gilroy would not permit the streets to be tern up in winter.

THE EXECUTORS CANNOT AGREE.

Samuel R. Symo Wants His Brother's Will Construed by the Court,

Sidney B. Stewart has been appointed by Judge Beach of the Supreme Court as guardia ad litem of Frances Mary Syms, the adopted daughter of the late William J. Syms, in a suit brought by Samuel R. Syms. President of the First National Bank of Hoboken, for a judicial construction of his brother William J. Sym's

First National Bank of Hoboken, for a judicial construction of his ibrother William J. Sym's will. The plaintiff is one of the executors of the will. He includes, as defendants, his co-executors. Dr. Charles McBurney. Henry Q. Tinker, and Catherine E. Syms, the widow; and the adopted daughter, the Roosevelt Hospital, and others.

Mr. Syms says that his brother's extate includes personal property valued at \$600,000, and real extate worth \$900,000. He asserts that he and his co-executors differ about the terms of the will and its various clauses. They have disagreed particularly as to the sixth clause, which bequeaths \$350,000 to Roosevelt Hospital for the creation and equipment of the "William J. Syms Operating Theatre of Roosevet Hospital." He wants this clause construed, and claims that it is likegal and invalid. If it is held to be valid, and is to be carried into effect he says the mensy should be paid over to the hospital.

He charges that the other executors without consulting or notifying him have withdrawn \$175,000 of the estate from the Trust Company and paid to Mrs. Catherine E. Syms. the widow and executrix. If the hospital is entitled to its entire bequest Syms asserts that this \$175,000 should be paid over to the trustees. The other executors, according to his statement, have not rendered any account, and he demands an accounting.

Mrs. Syms is the residuey legatee under the will, and if it is decided that the hospital trust is illegal the bequest of \$500,000 will become a part of the residue.

IN A WEST VIRGINIA WILDERWESS

A New York Mehemian's Attempt to Carry Succer to Some of His Countrymon. The correspondent of the Bohamian paper the Voice of the People, has written a letter from Pocahontas. West Virgina, telling of his

rom rocanonial, west virginial sains of his efforts to get at the Bohemian miners whe are held in bondage at Purcell's camp, in Mo-Dowell county. He says: "Several papers of West Virginia have pub-

"Beveral papers of West Virginia have published an account of the cruel treatment of our men. Anna Protupsk of the Information Bureau at the Barge Office deserves much credit, as it has been through her translations of the complaints of the men that their sear has come to light.

"This is a great wilderness, which willing hands might transform into a please with the aspect of civilization. The people are rough and neglectful. I am making my way so horseback to Logan county. I have great hopes of rescuing our party. By guides are colored men, who are, like myself, well armed.

WHAT WE ARE ALL PAINTING ABOUR.

can add this true story to their repertories: In a Broadway store the other day several men were talking about lucky and unlucky gema. One of them took from his pocket a scarf pin holding a fine opal and passed it around for inspection. When it came into his hands another of the group took from his own scarf a horse shoe set with diamonds, which had been in his pos-session for several years, and, placing the sear pins together so that the opal was within the loop of diamonds, remarked that the combina-tion would make a showy ornament. Of course there was had luck in the juxtaposition, for on his way home that evening the diamond howe shoe disappeared from his scarf and it has not been recovered.

Apple blossoms in all their natural beauty and fragrance were seen in a New York drawing room yesterday. They were cuttings from ing room yesterday. They were cuttings from a New Jersey orchard, and three weeks before had been bare whips upon a tree. They had been put in water and set in a window in the sun. Cherry blooms can be brought out in the same way, and the illac is very susceptible to this treatment, a little lime being put in the water in their case.

"Have you ever thought," said the economist

to the spendthrift, "that every puff of your cigar represents a certain amount of money blown to the winds? How much did you pay for that big black, roofer?" "Five for a dolfor that big black, roofer?" "Five for a dol-lar." spendthrift replied. "Well, if you take 200 puffs from it they will cost you at the rate of a mill a puff, or ten puffs for a cent. Look at your wasteful habit in this light, after you have blown that costly cloud of smoke out of your soot-begrimed mouth, and you cannot longer violate economic law by forever bura-ing up the money that you put into cigars."

After reading the proceedings of the Woman's Convention at Washington the Professor said: It seems that women, or a great many of them, are now determined to go into business, to work at trades, to enter all the professions, to take charge of public affairs as politicians, and to become the rivals of men as money makers in the market. Depend men as money makers in the market. Depend upon it, then, that the aspect of women will undergo a change in correspondence with the change in their habits. Their faces will become more severa and grim; their heads will grow bigger; their muscular system will be strengthened; their shoulders will be more squared out than those of a Greek bust, and they will walk in a strident style. It seems that they want to get a business dress and you may be sure that the women who wear it will soon get rid of the long hair which is so bothersome. Look out for all sorts of changes when the program me of the Woman's Couvention is carried out:

The French colony in town is peculiar. It seems to grow more and more sober as it swells its numbers. Years ago, when it was swells its numbers. Years ago, when it was only half its present size, there were two or three concert halls on Prince street and South Fifth avenue, and the latest Parisian ballads were to be heard in them every night of the week. To-day the only distinctly French place of amusement is a car's chantant open only on Sunday nights and only for the descration of the members of a souls club that pays for the hall and the singers. The vocalists are amspecture, and the programme is as slender as it is possible for it to be.

Considering the Cathedral Plans.

The Board of Trustees of the new St. John's Cathedral now expect to meet next Wednesday and take action upon the eligibility of the plans of Architects Potter & Robertson for compe-tition with the three ether selected designs. The Committee on Architecture are now pre-paring for a public exhibition of the plans submitted, but as yet no definite date has been decided upon.

The Galena to be Pat in Commission The wooden war ship Galena, which bas been out of commission for a year, is being put inte shape to be sent to Portsmosth. Where she will be overhauled and made restrictions